

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available by this chapter under the heading "OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY", as increased by subsection (a), \$742,000,000 shall be available for the procurement of up to 3,300 Up Armored High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (UAHMMVs).

(c) REPORTS.—(1) Not later 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 60 days thereafter until the termination of Operation Iraqi Freedom, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the current requirements of the Armed Forces for armored security vehicles.

(2) Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the most effective and efficient options available to the Department of Defense for transporting Up Armored High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles to Iraq and Afghanistan.

AMENDMENT NO. 443

Purpose: To affirm that the United States may not engage in torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment under any circumstances)

On page 231, after line 3, insert the following:

AFFIRMING THE PROHIBITION ON TORTURE AND CRUEL, INHUMAN, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT

SEC. 6047. (a)(1) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended to subject any person in the custody or under the physical control of the United States to torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment that is prohibited by the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the status of any person under the Geneva Conventions or whether any person is entitled to the protections of the Geneva Conventions.

(b) As used in this section—

(1) the term "torture" has the meaning given that term in section 2340(1) of title 18, United States Code; and

(2) the term "cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment" means the cruel, unusual, and inhumane treatment or punishment prohibited by the fifth amendment, eighth amendment, or fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 459

(Purpose: To extend the termination date of Office of the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, expand the duties of the Inspector General, and provide additional funds for the Office)

On page 169, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION

SEC. 1122. (a) Subsection (o) of section 3001 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004 (Public Law 108-106; 117 Stat. 1234; 5 U.S.C. App. 3 section 8G note), as amended by section 1203(j) of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375; 118 Stat. 2081) is amended by striking "obligated" and inserting "expended".

(b) Subsection (f)(1) of such section is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by inserting "appropriated funds by the Coalition Provisional Authority in Iraq during the period from May 1, 2003 through June 28, 2004 and" after "expenditure of".

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amount appropriated in chapter 2 of title II of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004 (Public Law 108-106; 117 Stat. 1224) under the heading "OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE" and under the subheading "IRAQ RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION FUND", \$50,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 3001 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004 (Public Law 108-106; 117 Stat. 1234). Such amount shall be in addition to any other amount available for such purpose and available until the date of the termination of the Office of the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction.

AMENDMENT NO. 537

(Purpose: To provide funds for the security and stabilization of Iraq and Afghanistan and for other defense-related activities by suspending a portion of the reduction in the highest income tax rate for individual taxpayers)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) PROVISION OF FUNDS FOR SECURITY AND STABILIZATION OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN AND FOR OTHER DEFENSE-RELATED ACTIVITIES THROUGH PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF REDUCTION IN HIGHEST INCOME TAX RATE FOR INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYERS.—The table contained in paragraph (2) of section 1(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to (relating to reductions in rates after June 30, 2001) is amended to read as follows:

"In the case of taxable years beginning during calendar year:	The corresponding percentages shall be substituted for the following percentages:			
	28%	31%	36%	39.6%
2001	27.5%	30.5%	35.5%	39.1%
2002	27.0%	30.0%	35.0%	38.6%
2003, 2004, and 2005	25.0%	28.0%	33.0%	35.0%
2006 and thereafter	25.0%	28.0%	33.0%	38.6%".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2005.

(c) APPLICATION OF EGTRRA SUNSET TO THIS SECTION.—The amendment made by this section shall be subject to title IX of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 to the same extent and in the same manner as the provision of such Act to which such amendment relates.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RETIREMENT OF MARK FITZGERALD

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, as we are in the midst of this important debate on the war supplemental, immigration, and other pressing issues, all over America things are happening that don't always make it to this floor.

This week in my State and in my home city, where I was born, Atlanta, GA, there will be a retirement. Mr. Mark Fitzgerald will retire from his years of service with the Home Builders Association of Metropolitan Atlanta, an association he has built to become one of the largest in the United States of America. He will be honored. There will be testimonials. There will be gifts. But the greatest gift is the service he and his association have given to the economy of our State, for the betterment of our State, and in the entrepreneurship and freedom that we all love in this great country of ours.

So I want to pause this moment and let the RECORD of the Senate reflect that this week, as we debate the issues of the day, all over America there are those who have given their lives in service to their country through the free enterprise system.

Today and this week, in Georgia, one Mark Fitzgerald is one who will be honored. I commend him for his service, his commitment, and his citizenship in this great country and in our home State.

CAMERAS IN THE COURTROOM

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I am proud to once again support the Grassley-Schumer bill on cameras in the courtroom. This proposal was reported by the Judiciary Committee on a bipartisan vote in the last two congresses, and I very much hope we can get it signed into law this year.

When the workings of Government are transparent, the people understand their Government better and can more constructively participate in it. They can also more easily hold their public officials accountable. I believe this principle can and should be applied to the judicial as well as the legislative and executive branches of Government, while still respecting the unique role of the Federal judiciary.

We have a long tradition of press access to trials, but in this day and age, it is no longer sufficient to read in the morning paper what happened in a trial the day before. The public wants to see for itself what goes on in our courts of law and I think it should be allowed to do so.

Concerns about cameras interfering with the fair administration of justice in this county are, I believe, overstated. Experience in the State courts—and the vast majority of States now allow trials to be televised—has shown that it is possible to permit the public to see trials on television without compromising the defendant's right to a fair trial or the safety or privacy interests of witnesses and jurors.